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10/511,849	11/17/2004	Mikael Jaatinen	2493-21	6264
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EXAMINER				
NICKERSON, JEFFREY L				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/511,849

Applicant(s)

JAATINEN, MIKAEL

Examiner

JEFFREY NICKERSON

Art Unit

2442

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 July 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to Application No. 10/511,849 filed nationally on 17 November 2004 and internationally on 28 February 2003. The amendment presented on 28 July 2008, which provides change to claims 25-28, is hereby acknowledged. Claims 1-28 have been examined.

Claim Objections

2. The amendment providing to change to claims 25-28 to correct their numbering is noted. All outstanding objections to the claims are hereby withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 28 July 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Independent claims 1 and 13

Applicant argues several limitations within claim 1 are not taught by the combined teachings of Fukuzawa (US 6,327,353 B1, Gudjonsson (US 6,564,261 B1), and (Morris (US 2002/0174248 A1). Specifically, applicant argues the combined teachings do not teach *anonymous communication which suppresses the end user's real names*.

The examiner respectfully disagrees, as the above indicated language (hiding user's names) is not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The claim language recites suppressing subscriber identities by use of a temporary address. And while the specification provides examples of things that may be correlated with a subscriber's identity (name, e-mail, phone number), the claim language does not recite these features. Therefore, the examiner has interpreted the "subscriber identity" to be the legitimate/real address at which the end user is reached.

Applicant further argues that the combined teachings do not teach *the use of SIP addresses as end user IDs*.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. Gudjonsson teaches the use of SIP (Gudjonsson: col 2, lines 23-29) in standard SIP form, i.e. as a user address (Gudjonsson: col 16, lines 44-47), and used as a telecommunications user address for setting up and tearing down communication sessions (Gudjonsson: col 23, lines 32 - col 24, line 15).

Applicant further argues that the combined teachings do not teach *the terminating party B announcing the received anonymous the received anonymous temporary SIP address in an open forum to multiple parties in the open forum in addition to the originating party A and terminating party B*.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. Morriss teaches announcing a user's alias in an open forum to multiple parties in the open forum in addition to the originating party A and terminating party B (Morriss: [0047]-[0049]). Gudjonsson teaches wherein user aliases are SIP addresses (See above) and Fukuzawa teaches wherein they are anonymous and temporary (Fukuzawa: Figures 3, 4; abstract; col 3, lines 38-50).

The applicant further argues that it would not be obvious to combine Gudjonsson or Morriss with Fukuzawa.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. Adapting a known telecommunications method (Fukuzawa) to be used in a known IP system that utilizes SIP is very obvious. As Gudjonsson states, "SIP is in the process of becoming an IETF standard and has been positioned as the successor of SS7 in the IP based networks." As for Morriss, using a known chat room environment that identifies end user aliases would be obvious because, for instance, the originating party may want to communicate with multiple other users at once.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 1 and 13 are hereby maintained.

Dependent claims 2-12 and 14-28

Applicant argues these claims conditionally on the arguments above.

Therefore, the rejection these claims are hereby maintained.

Claim Rejections

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claims 1-7, 9-19, and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa et al (US 6,327,353 B1), and further in view of Gudjonsson et al (US 6,564,261 B1) and Morriss (US 2002/0174248 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Fukuzawa teaches a method for providing a subscriber with an anonymous subscriber identity (Fukuzawa: abstract specifies a virtual telephone number), for use in an communications network having an originating party A (Fukuzawa: Figure 1, item 64a depicts a second subscriber terminal) and a terminating party B (Fukuzawa: Figure 1, item 61a depicts a first subscriber terminal) connected to the network (Fukuzawa: Figure 2 depicts network), the method comprising:

the terminating party B requesting a temporary phone ID to be used as an anonymous subscriber identity from a dual anonymity server (Fukuzawa: Figure 1, item 10a depicts the "Apparatus for Permitting the Temporary Use of Phone No."; Fukuzawa: abstract specifies first subscriber requests virtual phone number from the unit);

the communication network reserving an anonymous temporary phone ID and associating the temporary phone ID with a regular subscriber identity of the terminating party B (Fukuzawa: Figures 3 and 4; abstract specifies mapping occurs between regular number and virtual; See also Figure 1, item 61a into item 11a; See also col 3, lines 38-50);

the dual anonymity server providing the anonymous temporary phone ID to the terminating party B (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 09-28 specify the virtual number is returned to subscriber; See also Figure 1, item 11a into item 61a);

the terminating party B announcing the received anonymous temporary phone ID to the originating party A (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 50-65 specify party B can inform parties of his virtual phone number);

the originating party A initiating, via the dual anonymity server, an anonymous communication path towards the anonymous temporary phone ID of the terminating party B (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 51-65);

the originating party A suppressing a subscriber identity of the originating party A in the communication path setup (Fukuzawa: col 14, lines 20-31 and col 3, lines 51-65 provide that the virtual phone number may be used for both incoming and outgoing anonymity, therefore providing that both parties could be using virtual telephone numbers and suppressing their identities);

the communication network establishing the anonymous communication path between the originating party A and the terminating party B for anonymous communication in the communications network, using the regular subscriber identity of

the terminating party B associated with the anonymous temporary phone ID (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 51-65).

Fukuzawa does not teach wherein the communications network is an IP based network, nor does Fukuzawa teach wherein the ID is a SIP address, nor does Fukuzawa teach wherein the ID is announced in an open forum to multiple parties in the open forum in addition to the originating party A and the terminating party B.

Gudjonsson, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches wherein the communications network is an IP based network (Gudjonsson: abstract and col 2, lines 23-29; See also col 9, lines 8-22) and the phone ID is a SIP address (Gudjonsson: col 2, lines 23-29; col 16, lines 44-47; col 23, lines 32 - col 24, line 15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Gudjonsson for using SIP and an IP network. The teachings of Gudjonsson, when implemented in the Fukuzawa system, will allow one of ordinary skill in the art to complete anonymous calls over an IP network using SIP addresses. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to utilize the teachings of Gudjonsson in the Fukuzawa system in order to port a known technique to a widely recognized and known system.

The Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson system does not teach wherein the ID is announced in an open forum to multiple parties in the open forum in addition to the originating party A and the terminating party B.

Morriss, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches wherein a user announces an ID in an open forum to multiple users (Morriss: [0049]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Morriss for announcing IDs to multiple persons. The teachings of Morriss, when implemented in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson system, will allow one of ordinary skill in the art to announce the anonymous IDs to multiple participants in a chat room. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to utilize the teachings of Morriss in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson system in order to enable the use of the system in a multi-user environment.

Regarding claim 2, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via Internet (Gudjonsson: col 2, lines 22-29).

Regarding claim 3, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via an SMS interface (Gudjonsson: abstract).

Regarding claim 4, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via a WAP interface (Gudjonsson: col 7, lines 52-60).

Regarding claim 5, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address by dialing a number in the IP communications network (Gudjonsson: col 1, lines 23-29).

Regarding claim 6, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via an email interface (Gudjonsson: col 1, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 7, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests several anonymous temporary SIP addresses (Fukuzawa: col 13, lines 28-38).

Regarding claim 9, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B announces the anonymous received temporary SIP address in a restricted open forum (Morriss: [0025] specifies chat room members must be subscribers).

Regarding claim 10, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the restricted open forum includes the dual anonymity server (Morriss: [0048] specifies the chat room server receives contributor messages).

Regarding claim 11, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B terminates the anonymous temporary SIP address (Fukuzawa: Figure 6, col 6, lines 51-65 specify the user can change cancellation date and time).

Regarding claim 12, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the use of the anonymous temporary SIP address is disabled for a time period (Fukuzawa: Figure 6, col 6, lines 51-65 specify the user can change cancellation date and time).

Regarding claim 13, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 1 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 14, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 2 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 15, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 3 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 16, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 4 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 17, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 5 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 18, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 6 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 19, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 7 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 21, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 9 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 22, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 10 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 23, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 11 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 24, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 12 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 27, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the dual anonymity server replaces the anonymous temporary SIP address with the terminating party B's regular subscriber identity (Fukuzawa: abstract, col 3, lines 51-65).

Regarding claim 28, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 27 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

6. Claims 8 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa et al (US 6,327,353 B1), Gudjonsson et al (US 6,564,261 B1) and Morriss (US 2002/0174248 A1), and in further view of Graziani (US 2001/0051982 A1).

Regarding claim 8, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B announces the received temporary SIP address into an open forum (Morriss: [0049]).

The Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system does not teach wherein the communication is over television signals.

Graziani, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches wherein the communication is in a television broadcast (Graziani: [0011]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Graziani for using a television signal for transmitting data. The teachings of Graziani, when implemented in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system, will enable one of ordinary skill in the art to participate in a chat room via television signals while using virtual SIP identifiers to setup phone calls. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to utilize the

teachings of Graziani in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system in order to allow enable users with televisions to practice the system.

Regarding claim 20, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 8 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

7. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa et al (US 6,327,353 B1), Gudjonsson et al (US 6,564,261 B1) and Morriss (US 2002/0174248 A1), and in further view of Handley et al (RFC 2543, March 1999).

Regarding claim 25, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches registering with the dual anonymity server using SIP (see claim 1 rejection).

The Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system does not explicitly teach using the SIP message REGISTER.

Handley, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches using the SIP message REGISTER (Handley: pgs 31-34, section 4.2.6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Handley for using a SIP REGISTER message. The teachings of Handley, when implemented in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system, will allow one of ordinary skill in the art to abide with IETF standards. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to utilize the

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teachings of Handley in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system in order to conform to industry and protocol standards.

Regarding claim 26, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 25 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Cited Pertinent Prior Art

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- a. Noble (US 7,366,897 B2) discloses a system with anonymous communication that has a trusted body generate random temporary user IDs for parties.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEFFREY NICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-3631. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, 8:30-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. N./
Jeffrey Nickerson
Examiner, Art Unit 2442

/Andrew Caldwell/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
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